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New York's Great Naval Parade.

Congress must not forget or long delay to make a final appropriation for the great naval review soon to be held in home waters. The rendezvous at Hampton Roads is appointed for April, and the parade in New York harbor is now fixed for the first of May, so that the money needed should be available very soon.

At the last session, in view of the demands upon the Treasury, the appropriation needed for preliminary preparations was out down, it being understood that the seqnd session would furnish the remainder. The State and the city of New York will de their full duty in the matter, and provide whatever is needed for making the review a great popular festival. But there are me things that the State and city cannot do. They cannot enlist men for the navy. equip vessels, select and store coal for them. and provide rations. Half a dozen new vessels must be pushed to completion and crews provided for them. There must be some entertainment of the guests of the national Government, who may fairly expect attention from national instead of merely local authorities. At the last session Congress was definitely asked whether invitations to foreign nations should be sent out by the President, in the name of the United States. Up to that time, although fully authorized to send them, the President had refrained from doing so. Cougress decided that the invitations should be sent, and they have been accepted by the most important nations. Now it remains to make the pageant a source of national prestige as well as popular enjoyment.

Our navy's contribution to the review will be one that the country need not be ashamed of. It will include the fine \$,150ton armored cruiser New York, perhaps the best of her class in the world; the Miantonomoh, interesting as a harbor defender of the monitor type; the swift protected cruisers San Francisco, Philadelphia, Baitimore, Charleston, and Newark, of from 18 to 20 knots speed; the heavily armed Chieago and Atlanta: the gunbonts Yorktown. Concord, and Bennington; the 2,000-tenners Detroit and Montgomery; the Bath-built gunboats Machias and Castine; the Dolphin and Bancroft, the novel Vesuvius, the torpede boat Cushing, the Essex, and, finally, craft that will wear more laurels of victorious sea fighting than any other in the review, home or foreign, Winshow's renowned Kearsarge.

Nothing should be neglected to make this a splendid and glorious show, worthy of the American people.

Send Them to School.

Our old acquaintance, the Hon. DORMAN BRIDGMAN EATON of China and of Vermont, sometime Civil Service Commissioner and always a firm foe of English syntax, effected his triumphant recutry, as the circus posters would say, at the City Club on Friday night. He was making a speech denouncing Police Justice Koch for not being a lawyer and Mayor Gilkoy for making Mr. Koon a Police Justice. Some int digent person, presumably a reporter. sent to Mr. Earon a card containing the information that Mr. Kocu was a lawyer. Mr. Earon didn't subside, but continued to attack Mr. GILROY and Mr. KOCH.

It was a thoroughly characteristic proceading, characteristic not only of Mr. Exron but of the entire school of New York municipal reformers. Not only is Mr. Koch a member of the bar for ten years now, but he has formerly served six years as a Civil Justice. His appointment to the post of Police Justice was, therefore, a deserved promotion, such as Mr. Eaton, if that atrabilions survival carried into practice the principles of true civil service reform. must approve. Mr. Eaton, like the rest of the gentlemen whose idea of progress is a perpetual kick, and who cannot be happy unless they are miserable, never takes the trouble to inform himself as to the facts. He hates Tammany as JOHN RANDOLPH hated a sheep, and is perfectly sure that everything done by Tammany is nefarious In itself, if not for one reason, for another and on general principles. He and his kind are always bursting into passionate, ig-norant abuse of the Government of this town. They are not restrained by any consideration for the facts, and they seem to be not in the least abashed when they are detected in gross mistakes. They start with ignorance, and they conclude with They are, in fact, docile scholars of the Evening Post, and they share in the multifarious misinformation of that journal Hence they are frequently led into forms of assertion which in less well-fed people would be called slander.

If the members of the City Club would take the trouble to know something about the government of this city, their efforts to discredit it would be received with a smaller area of grin. Cannot the Board of Education provide for an evening school in which Mr. Eaton and his partners in ignorance may acquire the rudiments of information about the city government and the men by whom it is carried on? At present the City Club is awfully ignorant, and ignorance and champagne will never suffice to drive out Tammany.

Mr. Gladstone's Difficulties.

As the day fixed for the assembling of the British Parliament approaches, the difficulty of reconciling the conflicting opinions and demands of Mr. GLADSTONE's professed supporters is more distinctly recognized.

The Welsh Liberals have banded themselves together, and so have the Scotch Liberals; and each group is quite strong enough to destroy by its secession the narrow Gladstonian majority. Welshmen and Scotchmen have learned from Mr. PARNELL how a small body of resolute men can force the acceptance of their programme on the chief of a great party. Nor is this the only element of disintegration. Certain English Radica's, including Mr. LABOU-CHERE and Sir EDWARD REED, say that Irish members ought not to remain at Westminster and interfere with English affairs, after their own local interests have been recegated to a Dublin legislature. On the hand, the leaders of both the McCarthylte and Redmondite factions hold that if the solution of the Irish land question is to be reserved for the imperial Parimment, it is indepensable that Ireland, and not merely the single Presbytery of

should continue to be represented in it. We have not yet mentioned all the sources of disturbance. There remains the labor party, which, although still weak in the House of Commons, is preponderant in a large number of constituencies. This party will demand the payment of salaries to nembers of Parliament, the enactment of an eight-hour law for miners, and probably some provision for superannuated workingmen in the form of pensions for old age It is the more imperative for Mr. GLADstore to countenance such proposals, be cause they have been accepted by his most astute and far-seeing opponent, Mr. Joseph CHAMBERLAIN, in a species of manifesto put forth in the Nineteenth Century.

Some thirty Welsh members have held a

meeting, and have issued what may be ermed an ultimatum. They say that the interests of Wales must not be entirely subordinated to those of Ireland in the present Parliament, and that Mr. GLAD-STONE must not count upon their votes to pass his home rule measure unless he commits himself to the discstablishment of the Anglican Church in Wales and to the settlement of the Welsh land question. It is understood that the Prime Minister has promised compliance with these demands to this extent at least, that he will bring forward resolutions approving them in principle, and leaving them to be dealt by bills hereafter. But could with such resolutions be passed? A siderable section of Mr. GLADSTONE'S English supporters are strongly attached to the Church of England, which obviously would be shaken by the disestablishment of its Welsh offshoot. Then again, among the old-fashioned Liberals who still cling to Mr. GLADSTONE, there are a considerable number of landlords who would consider their interests imperilled by a system of judicial rents similar to that established for Ireland by the Land act of 1881. They would sooner see the Land Purchase net extended to England; but what Chancellor of the Exchequer would dare to assume the burden of taxation which such a

measure would impose? The Scotch members, upon their part, are no less keenly alive to the efficiency of Parnellite tactics, and Mr. GLADSTONE has been made to understand that they also have their price. What they demand is that every bill relating exclusively to Scotland shall, after the first reading, be sent to a committee composed of all the Scotch members, and that, when reported back from that committee, it shall be passed as a matter of course. In practice, such a plan has been adopted for a number of years secondary importance, but the Scotch Liberals want it embodied in law, for the avowed purpose of disestablishing the Kirk of Scotland. Should Mr. GLADSTONE accede to this demand, he would virtually bestow all the privileges of self-government apon North Britain; and the Unionists would at once assert that a system of home rule good enough for Scotland ought to be acceptable to Ireland.

We think it probable that Mr. GLADSTONE can arrange a compromise between the views of Mr. McCarry on the one hand and Mr. LABOUCHERE on the other, with regard to the retention of Irish members at Westminster. He also should be able to convince the representatives of labor that they have quite as much to expect from him as from Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. But the Welshmen may give him serious trouble.

A Vain Attempt.

The New York Observer is one of the oldest of religious papers, and from the first it has been representative of the most conservative school of Presbyterianism. Consequently and consistently it has opposed the revolutionary and destructive doctrines of Dr. Briggs touching the fallibility and authority of the Bible. Now that he has been tried and acquitted by the New York Presbytery, the Observer changes front and demands that he shall receive a clean bill of theological health. "It is unnecessary and unwise." says this long-time organ of the strictest and straightest tion" of the charges against him " in the

higher courts" of the Church. This new attitude of the Observer toward the case of Dr. Baigos does not surprise us. As a Presbyterian organ it wants to prevent a runture in the Presbyterian Church, Such a division would be embarrassing for it. Doubtiess it speaks under the influence of motives both interested and disinterested when it declares that "any appeal for further legislation in a case so carefully tried and conclusively decided could hardly be considered as in the interest of the great work committed to the Presbyterian Church of this country." The Observer wants to keep the peace. It wants to compose the quarrel by assuming that it has been settled once for all by the verdict of the New York Presbytery. It dreads the consequences of

further controversy over the Bible.

This is a very short-sighted view on the part of the Observer. The differences of opinion and teaching between the party of Dr. Briggs and the party of conservative orthodoxy, of which it has been the exponent, are too radical to be smoothed over by the conciliatory words of any newspaper. The disease is too deep seated to be healed by a southing plaster. The differences of opinion involve a conflict over a great principle which lies at the foundation of theology. The controversy cannot be settled by a majority verdict of a presbytery, many of whose members, doubtless, were influenced in their votes by motives analogous to those which govern the Observer. They wanted to get rid of the case and thus restore peace to Presbyterianism at any price. The issue was befogged to such an extent by the casuistical defence of Dr. BRIGGS that they had the more excuse for letting him off. But even in this Presbytery, where his personal influence is most effective and the compromising spirit provoked by the atmosphere of religious skepticism about it is most prevalent, the minority against him was not weak. It was strong, determined, and sincere.

His case was not "conclusively decided." He escaped by the disagreement of the jury. He did not get a unanimous vote, but only a majority vote, which is sufficient under the procedure of the Presbyterian Church for his acquittal. But that procedure also provides for the appeal of such a case to the Synod and the General Assembly, and hence it cannot be called settled until it has been decided by the court of last resort. To that court his prosecutors must carry it if they are true to their avowed convictions, whatever the result. They have gone too far to stop short of the end without provoking the derision of the public. They charge that Dr. BRIGGS has undermined orthodox theology by attacking the infallibility of the Bible, and their charge is justified. He, too, has gone so far that in consistency he must go much

further to deserve respect for his intellectual integrity. Moreover, the teachings of Dr. BRIGGS concern the whole Presbyterian Church,

New York. He is an ordained minister and ne is a theological professor who is engaged n propagating his doctrines among candi dates for the Presbyterian ministry. If the majority verdict of the Presbytery in his favor is accepted as the conclusive settlement, which the Observer calls it, the whole Presbyterian Church is committed to his views, or, at least, it proclaims that its ministers and theological professors may destroy the authority of the Bible at their pleasure and treat with contempt the declarations of the Confession to which they

promise allegiance. Such a radical cause of difference cannot be wiped out by the soft and timid words of the Observer. The controversy must go on and up to the General Assembly before t is "conclusively decided." It must be determined finally whether Presbyterian ism is to be Briggslem or the faith of the Westminster Confession. The issue cannot now be avoided. It is too late. If there is any principle in the orthodox party they must persist to the last in their opposition to Dr. Briggs and their championship of the absolute perfection of the Bible.

The Forbidden City of Tibet. The well-known explorer of Tibet, Mr. W. W. ROCKHILL, has returned home to this country. The news will surprise many geographers, whose latest information, reeived in December, was that in April last Mr. ROCKHILL was in northeastern Tibet, pushing his way toward Lhasa, the goal of his ambition. He hoped to be able to travel with a party of Mongols as far as Tengrinor, a lofty lake among the mountains north of Lhasa. The Mongols refused to go with him to Lhasa, as the Tibetans are still determined to keep all foreigners out of the holy city. He heard that the interdict now extends even to foreign goods, which are rigidly excluded from Tibet. He seems therefore, again to have met the defeat that for many years has overtaken all explorers bound for Linea

Mr. ROCKHILL's first journey, with Lhase as its goal, was undertaken in 1889, when he hoped by pushing rapidly along the main road from China to the capital to attain the city. He had only fairly entered the country when his troubles with the Tibetan Lamas began. At one place the people were forbidden to buy anything from him, to sell him anything, or to serve as his guides Along the road he camped away from all villages and Lamaseries, trusting himself only with the black tent people, who were extremely kind. At another place the Lamas wished to turn him and his party out of the town before he had fairly entered it. with regard to Scotch questions of If he had been dressed in European costume he would undoubtedly have been turned back much earlier on his journey, but he wore Tibetan dress, spoke nothing but Chinese and Tibetan, and during the entire journey never used any European articles of dress or food. He lived as the people did, on tsamba and tea. He was compelled at last to turn back, and made his way down the Yangtee River to the coast.

Since Fathers Huo and Gaber visited Lhasa in 1846 no white man has set foot in this famous centre of Buddhism. The city was the goal of PREJEVALSKY's ambition, but he was turned back on three of his expeditions while still far from the forbidden gates. On one occasion the authorities of Lhasa threatened him with violence; again the failure of his supplies compelled him to retreat: and on the third expedition he was attacked by the Tibetans, who resented his intrusion upon their soil.

Mr. Carey, the English explorer, also tried in vain to reach Lhasa. The French explorer Bonvolor in 1890 reached Lake Tengri-nor, only about two days' journey on horseback from the capital. Here h was met by the authorities of Lhasa, who would not permit him to approach nearer, though they were glad to sell him horses and yaks to expedite his departure. One Russian expedition since PREJEVALSKY'S last journey has also tried in vain to reach the mysterious city.

We should be entirely ignorant of what has been going on in the sacred city for many years if the Indian Government had m time to time sent native Indian to travel in Tibet. Some of them have made long sojourns in Lhasa, where they lived in the guise of mendicants, petty merchants, or devotees. Bonvolor more nearly approached the city than any explorer since Huc and GABET.

It is understood that Mr. ROCKHILL has not abandoned his ambition to reach Lhasa. He hopes before long to make his third attempt upon the forbidden city. The prospects do not seem bright, but Mr. ROCKHILL's persistency may yet enable him to accomplish what he and other explorers have failed to achieve.

An Imperfect Definition.

Dr. Depew's attempt on Saturday even ing to enlighten Mr. E. ELLERY ANDERSON as to the essential and distinguishing char acteristics of Mugwumpery was well in tended, but not very instructive.

"I do not know," said Mr. ANDERSON what is meant by a Mugwump. Whateve a Mugwump means is something that i past finding out."

"A Mugwump," said Dr. DEPEW, as soon as he could obtain recognition from the Chair, "is a man who cannot agree with anybody but himself, and about that he is in doubt.'

This is misleading. A Mugwump who under any conceivable circumstances, dis trusted or doubted his own judgment of persons or affairs, would cease to be a Mugwump. This proposition certainly requires An exact and scientific definition of the

Mugwump is greatly to be desired. Before he passes away forever like the dodo or the Eleusinian mysteries, he should be preserved in precise language for the benefit of coming ages. Students and philosophers can hardly devote their intellects to a more important task. It cannot be accomplished off-hand, across crumpled napkins and empty bottles of hygienic water. A Mugwump is a clam in politics who

firmly believes that his shutting and opening make night or day. But this is not a definition; it is merely an analogy.

Still another air ship is to be invented, as we learn from St. Louis, if the inventor can raise the capital needed to float it. There were several air ships on the stocks last year. but not one of them was launched. We do not seem to make any progress in the art of aeria navigation, though we must yet hope, as the ancient Greeks hored, for its success. Even the business of ballooning has been very duli for many years, and we never hear now of any feat like that of JOHN WIBE, who, thirty-three years ago, travelled in his balloon with three companions from St. Louis, Mo., to Henderson N. Y., a distance of 1,150 miles, in less than twenty hours, or at an average speed of nearly mile per minute. There were then great expastations of the development of ballooning which was invented over a hundred years ago. but hardly any improvement has ever been made in it. All of the air-ship projects have turned out to be worthless, while the balloc has often been useful. If ballooning were as safe as other modes of trayel, it would become popular: and we should think that some in-

ventor would find out how to increase its safety. Perhaps the scientific Frenchman who is at this time constructing a gigantic dirigible balloon for the service of his Government may turn out something hopeful. fortuolfier himself was a Frenchman.

A correspondent in Elizabeth asks us to state for his benefit the total number of Union soldiers killed in battle during the civil war. According to the statistics compiled by the Provost Marshal General's office, and generally accepted as authoritative, the total num ber of violent deaths in all of the Union armies during the whole war was 93,909.

The total number of deaths during the war from wounds in battle, from disease, and from unknown causes was 304,309. We may add that the total of pensions to

force on account of alleged services in the war is rapidly approaching the round million. and that one month ago the number of claims of all sorts pending in the Pension Office was

HARRITY AND THE MUGWUMPS.

Pennsylvania Democrats Want No Mor

PHILADELPHIA. Jan. 15 .- National Chairman Harrity has been a most careful student of American politics since the defeat of President Harrison. He is now prepared to assert that the science of government in its highest form is but the application of common sense and honorable politics on the part of those to whom the policies of a great party are committed. Nothing in William F. Harrity's career as a Democratic leader has so deeply impressed him as the politics of the great State of New York. He has returned to Philadelphia a much better, broader, and greate Democrat than when he left it for New York city last summer to enter upon the discharge o his duties as National Chairman of the Demo

Previous to going to New York, Mr. Harrity had long been surrounded by Mugwump influences. Even those who had proceded him in the leadership of the party had for years been ploughing with the Mugwump heifer. These hybrids in politics who could not rule the Republican party determined to rain the Democratic party by forcing their measures and men upon it. Republicans rejoiced at the alliance for the reason that year after year

and men upon it. Republicans rejoiced at the alliance for the reason that year after year their majority in this State increased from a normal Republican majority of 5,000 until it reached 45,000.

For the first time in many years the Democratic party of Philadelphia has refused to affiliate with Mugwumps, and, under a command from National Chairman Harrity, has made straight-out nominations for Tax Receiver. City Solicitor, Solicet and Common Councilmen, and School Directors.

This action is the result of Mr. Harrity's closs study of New York politics. He noted at the time with approximation the action of the Democratic State Committee in boldly refusing in the most positive manner any alliance whatever with independents, no matter whether they were of the anti-snapper, Mugwump, or any other bread, and when the result came so clear and convincing that Democracy was seen to be strongest when it was truly Democratic, though the magnitude of the majority was unexpected by Mr. Harrity, he concluded to adopt the same method in the management of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania Henceforth and forever the main business of the Pennsylvania Mugwump, that of bossing the Democratic party, is ended.

What will the Mugwumps do now? Some will honestly unite with the Democratic party and grow up with it; more will return from whence they came, to the Quay-Porter-Martin party, and others hope to secure the best appointments within the gift of the President as soon after the 4th of March next as it is possible for commissions to be made, signed, and delivered.

How will it affect the Democratic party of

delivered.

How will it affect the Democratic party of Pennsylvania? It is to-day a healthier, happier, and stronger party, both in the State and in the city of Philadelphia, by reason of the munity and wise stand of Mr. Harrity, than it has been for many years. This statement will be verified by the result of the municipal election to be held in Philadelphia next month.

GRANNY GORTON'S BIRTHDAY.

She Will be 100 Years Old on Next Satur

Nonwich, Conn., Jan. 15.-Next Saturday will be a mighty interesting day in Central Village. than Gorton will become 100 years old. Almost every one in a dozen eastern Connecticut rural towns knows Granny Gorton, and savaral hundred people are getting ready to go to her centennial reception on Saturday afternoon A big time has been planned at her house for the occasion, after the manner of the late Col-George L. Perkins's centennial day in this city a few years ago. Mrs. Gorton will wear her best black silk dress, with a "boughten" rose in her bodice, and preside in her cosey comfortable old armchair, that will be uplifted slightly on a platform in the best room of her me, and her train of callers will file throu home, and her train of callers will lie through her room and each one shake hands with her. Like many people who attain great age, Mrs. Gorton is a trim, petite body, very nimble on her feet, and she is "right smart." There never was anything the matter with her, she says, and, except that her eyesight isn't quite so good as it used to be, she is just as sound and active as any woman of sixty years. She expects to have a pretty gay time on Saturday; says she "can stan't if the crowd can." Mrs. Gorton is a lihode island woman, a State that is not slow in the matters of longevity, green corn, "white meal," Johnny cakes, clambakes, and folk that are "white' in a large-hearted and hospitable way. Mrs. Gorton, when she was a light-tooted and merry maiden, was hospitable enough to wed Jonathan Gorton of Central Village when he came a-woolng, and come with him to Connecticut to let her light shine among the hard hills of Windham county and teach the art of lihode Island johnnycake making with white meal to half the county. She has one son, Jonathan Gorton. her room and each one shake hands with

THE BANCROFT'S TRIAL.

A Request that She May Use Data of a Measured Mile Scale on the Trip.

"It depends very much upon the condition of the weather on Wednesday next in the matter of the official trial of the Bancroft," said Mr. Samuel L. Moore, the contractor who built the vessel. She is now lying at Hoboken, and while the cold weather has had the effect of retarding the work of completion of the vessel, she can make her trial at any time. She is now being weighted with coal to bring her down to the trial draught. On Monday last she made a run of three and a half hours in the

down to the trial draught. On Monday last she made a run of three and a half hours in the lower bay and averaged fourteen knots in shallow water. This performance encourages the contractors to believe that in deep water she will make as much as that, as she was not down to ber draught on Monday.

At this season it is almost impossible to find a course where ice would not retard a vessel's speed. It is for this reason that the contractors have requested to be allowed to run the vessel over the measured mile course at Newport, and thus accurately determines the number of revolutions required to drive her a knot. Then they can take her out in the sound, or at sea, and from the total number of revolutions made during the four hours determine at once the average speed for the trial. This method was prepared by Engineering to run at sea over a measured base.

The Board for the trial of the Philadelphia, but was not adopted, the contractors preferring to run at sea over a measured base.

The Board for the determination of the horse power will be Chief Engineers S. I. P. Ayres, W. W. Heaton, and J. A. B. Smith; Passed Assistant Engineers A. B. Willits, C. A. Carr, and F. C. Bowers, and Assistant Engineers F. H. Conant, W. W. White, and Albert Moritz.

BELIEVES HIS BROTHER IS ALIVE Ives Doesn't Know Why He Thinks So, Bu

is Advertising After 30 Years, When the war broke out, William Ives, then boy of 17, ran away from his parents' home in Nyack and joined Company A. Seventoenth New York Volunteers. Being under age he was sent home at his parents' request. Twice again he enlisted, and he was twice returned o his family. The fourth time he ran away to enlist he was allowed to follow his own wishes and remain in the army. Until 1802 he wrote frequently to his family. In September of that year a letter was received skined with his name, but in a strange handwriting. Since that time no other news of him has come to his family, beyond the report of his death at the second battle of Bull lium. A comrade of his wrote that Iwes had been shot in that engagement while stooping to pick up a shell. Since then all the members of his family have died excepting one brother. Thomas, who is employed at the Franciscan Monastery in Thompson street. He refuses to believe that his brother William is dead, and has begun now to advortise, after thirty pears. for news of him. He says that he is impressed with the belief that his brother lives and has probably settled in some Southern or Western town. His brother's silence for so many years the is unable to explain. and remain in the army. Until 1862 he wrote

THE DIPLOMA IN THE SCHOOLS. The Boston Woman Further Considers Arch

blahop Ireland's Memorial, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When read that enthusiastic New Yorker's "Three Cheers for the Boston Woman," I was both flattered and fluttered; flattered because a few Boston women receive compliments from New Yorkers, and fluttered lest Mgr. Ireland should discover me, and then make charges against me, by telegram, to the Pope or order the Rev. John Conway to call out the United States army and navy, and have them seize me and deport me to Germany. I sent THE SUN's letter to Sister G. Her answer was "If that New Yorker only knew what a little bag of bones he was cheering?" She might

have said "poor little." But, with your permission, I'll report the talk I had with Sister G. at the convent, to which I referred in my letter of the 3d inst. read to her from page 23 of the "Memorial." Mgr. Ireland begins by saying the objection has been made to his compromise that, as a consequence, the Sisters will be required to have a State diploma. And then he says: "It is certain that without a diploma no school mistress will be admitted to the State school. And this is a fact in every school in the United States which is under the direction of the State, and is not peculiar to those of Faribault and of Stillwater. Besides, in order to meet the objections of the faithful, there has been a desire, ever increasing in these last years, or the part of many members of the episcopate. and of many Superiors of communities, that as many as possible of the teachers should obtain a State diploma."

"A moment, please," Sister G. sald. " This word 'diploma' may have impressed the Cardinals, but Mgr. Ireland should know that it means very little in the United States. The requirements for a public school teacher are not exacting, and depend altogether on the grade that the teacher applies for. The school reports of our New England States have affirmed for a quarter of a century that our country schools were largely taught by un-formed and uninformed boys and girls of 14 formed and uninformed boys and girls of 14 to 17 years of age. The word diploma might be moderately imposing if it referred to normal schools; but the state does not require that a public school teacher be a graduate of a normal school. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island not more than 28 per cent. of the teachers are normal school graduates. In New Hampshire the normal school graduates are only about 12 per cent. of the teachers; in Maine about 9 per cent. in Vermont less than 9 per cent.

G per cent."

Don't mind the diploma." I replied, "but pray listen to Mgr. Ireland. Here goes: The objection made by the faithful was that. The objection made by the faithful was that. 'The objection made by the faithful was that, at times, there were persons who, though wearing the religious hatif, were not wholly capable of teaching. It was said that the enormous demands for school teachers, all of a sudden, exceeded the possibilities of furnishing them, and that the religious houses, in order to increase their numbers, opened their doors to the plous condaina just arrived in America, or also in many cases recruited in Europa.'"

their doors to the pious contactina just arrived in America, or also in many cases recruited in Europe."

"How could our great American Archbishop write thus of our American Sisters." exclaimed Sister G. "If the United States admits the contactina who is not pious, why should a religious refuse the pious contactina, who has a vocation? Recruited in Europe! E., you laugh, but I feel like crying. Too funny for anything, you say. No, no, my dear friend, it is quite as serious as ridiculous." Suppose the contactina recruited a State diploma in Europe, was my suggestion; but Sister G. was grave as a mustard pot. "I am thinking of all the good, sweet American girls that have entered our Sisterhood curing the forty years that I have been a Sister." she said after a moment. "How faithful they have been, in studying as well as in teaching! Without money or price, looking for no earthly return, suffering trials always and privations often, they labor day after day, year after year, to open, to train, to beautify young minds, the hope of our native land and of the Church, Of the Sister's in this archdiocese, Archbishop Williams has uttered no unkind word. What Bishop, what Archbishop, has publicly spoken by way of correction? In each diocese the Sisters are subject to the Ordinary, We obey him. Archbishop, bas peblicly spoken by way of correction? In each diocese of Boston. Sisters are teaching: women recruited from honest, religious families: intelligent women, zealous women, who know their place."

Sister G. was so serious that I reminded her

lies: Intelligent women, zealous women, who know their place.

Sister G, was so serious that I reminded her again about the lawyer's brief. "I could set every line you have rend me against the other," she retorted. "A brief ought not to he made that way. I am sure." "Oh." said the prehaps this is a contadina brief." "It." said she, "you are incorrigible; you shall have no pie for dinner." And I didn't. R. A. P. N.—I forgot to say that I sent the Sunday Sun to Sister G. She read the Chicago "sensation," and writes thus: "I cannot see that Prof. West is in a subterranean hole." Whatever can she mean! Addio.

Boston, Jan. 12.

The Proper Use of the Word Function

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir : The Sun facily piques tiself upon the correctness and purity of its English. But its editorial writers and its reporters have lately got into a strange habit of using the word function in social event, such as a wedding, a ball, or a dinner party. Function is a French word adopted into the English language. In both languages it means the same thing Noah Webster defines it thus: "Performance; employ ment; office; occupation; office of a member of the body; place; charge; faculty; power; a mathematical expression considered with reference to its form." in Cassell's French-English and English-French Dic tionary the French word, which is spelled with an e, is thus defined: "Function, office, ploral functions; duty, office. Entrer en; to enter on one's functions. Faire mes-s: to perform one's duties. Sortir de-; to retire In the same dictionary the English word function is

thus defined in French: "Fonction, faculté, occupa-tion: f: métier, emploi, m." Shakespeare uses the English word function in its shom he had seen play, says:

om ne had seen play, says:

Now I am alone.

O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!
Is it not monstrous that this player here.
But in a faction, in a dream of passion,
could force his soul so to his own concelt.
That from her working all his visage waun'd;
Tears in his eyes, distraction in a sapect.
A broken voice, and his whole function suiting
With forms to his concelt? And all for nothing!
For Hequiba!

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba ? Hamle's meaning was that the actor had studied bir part so well that his conception of it supplied him with all the forms necessary to exhibit the passion. NEW YORK, Jan. 13. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIN.

If our esteemed correspondent had carried his investigations a little further, he would have discovered that the use of the word function in the sense to which he objects is not strange, and not improper. Function, meaning an official ceremony, ecclesias tical, social or spectacular, or any important occasion distinguished by elaborate ceremonial, is not the French fonction, but the Span ish funcion. In Spanish the word has long had a special significance, covering a range wide enough to include either a great religious festival or a bull fight. Any festive concourse of people is a funcion. The Portuguese funcao is used in the same comprehensive sense. comparatively recent employment of the English word function to express an idea which no other substantive conveys so directly easily, and gracefully, is only an instance of the steady enrichment of the language by the proc ess of accretion. The word is now so used because it is now needed. Its use in that specific sense is quite as logical and legitimate as in any other sense in which it is made to do duty certainly no further from the original spirit of its Sanscrit and Aryan root bhug, to enjoy than the technical meaning which function ossesses in mathematical science. We hop that Mr. Curtis now perceives that the appliention of the word function to a brilliant social event is due neither to the blind gropings of philological ignorance nor to the reckless appetite for slang. The word is not slang. has come into our noble language by the front door. It has been gratefully and generally received by the test contemporary writers of English, and has the unquestioning recogni-

That Spurious Washington Will.

lexicographers. Let it remain!

tion of our most modern and enlightened

To the Epiron of The Syn-Sir . I did not mentio Mr. W. R. Benjamin's name to your reporter, but did speak of Mr. W. F. Renjamin, his brother, who paid not \$1,000, but \$1,200, for a supposed will of George Washington, which was afterward proved to be a copy. It may not be amiss to note that Mr. W. Z. Benjamin bid at the time a large sum for the will, and, if my memory serves, was indeed the underhidder on it. The cold truth must be acknowledged, and that is there is not one dealer in antographs now in business who has experience enough to be properly termed an "expert." It is to such men as Mr. Since the safe of Philadelphia and br. Thomas Addis Kinnet of Jew York, of Mr. U. de P. Burns of the Park Commissioners' office that all self-styled experts turn daily for information. Respectfully, speak of Mr. W. E. Benjamin, his brother, who paid

THE NORTH PACIFIC SEALS. A Preliminary Measure to Protect Them

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- It took the Senate only a very short time on Friday to pass a bill extending to the North Pacific, in a certain ontingency, the provisions of the statutes for fur seal protection now applying to Beh ing Sea. It may fairly be expected that the House will concur with equal promptness.

The question thus involved is wholly dis-tinct from that of the ownership of Behring Sea, or even of police jurisdiction in that sea. No one need be surprised if, after the peculiar conduct of the diplomacy of this dispute, the United States should be beaten before the arbiters, not only on that part of its case which relates to the closed sea, but on whatever may depend upon that point. But even were this country wholly successful before the Board of Arbitration that result would not lessen in any way the value or necessity of the pending legislation, nor would it fully protect the fur seals from extermination. Indeed, any derease of huntingin Behring Sea would only strengthen the need of the legislation proposed, since the hunters, who now refrain from entering the prohibited waters, gather at the passes between the Alcutian Islands in the North Pacific, just outside Behring Sea and slaughter the animals there, old and young, male and female, indiscriminately.

When our laws for the protection of the soals were first enacted, their purpose was mainly to secure the full use of the Pribylov Islands, and the protection of the herd which annually resorts thither. A large price had been paid for Alaska, and one of its chief sources of value was considered to be the sea rookeries. In order to lease those islands a the r proper rental it was necessary to prevent marauders from waylaving the seal here that annually resorted there, and slaughter ing the animals by pelagic hunting. To prevent this destruction of the property thus purchased section 1,050 of the Revised Statutes

Was enacted.

No person shall kill any ofter, mink, marten, sable, or for seal or other for-bearing annual within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof, and every person gonity thereof shall for each offence be theed not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than \$1,000, or indicated the property of the property

vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited.

Four years ago Congress passed a law declaring that the section thus quoted should "Include and apply to all the dominion of the Inited States in the waters of Behring Sea." Thus again the strict limit to that sea was repeated. But, as a fact, a large part of the pelagic Scaling has been done south of the Aleutian chain, in the North Pacific, under circumstances exactly as destructive to seal life as if it had occurred north of those Islands. And new, with the restraints of the modus vicenti in operation, almost all of the objection bie scaling is carried on there.

The seal launters are even now fitting out their vessels, and perhaps in some cases actually beginning operations. A Dominion authority has said that the Canadian scaling fleet sometimes starts in January, going down the coast as far as San Francisco, and then following the seals north, picking them up as they go along. This year the North Pacific hanthe killing in Behring Sea itself. In June, 1891, before the news of the modus vicend has the prictuation of the species is concerned, than the killing in Behring Sea itself. In June, 1891, before the news of the modus vicend has a the particular of the fleet, consisting of such vessels as had engaged the sealing fleet the steamer Danube to transport their cargoes to Victoria, while they remained to prosecute their work. Yet that year it was supposed that the risk of entering Behring Sea could safely be taken. Now that this course has become very risky the hunting in the North Pacific will presumably become much more vigorous.

Mr. Nettleton has said that one of the chief

Net that year it was supposed that the risk of entering Behring Sea could safely be taken. Now that this course has become very risky the hunting in the North Pacific will presumably become much more vigorous.

Mr. Nettleton has said that one of the chief dangers now to be provided for is that ever a hundred vessels follow the seals all along the coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington, across to Unimak Pass, slaughtering many thousands of them. "The only way they can be put off the ocean is by an international agreement, Before such an agreement is reached I fear that all the seals will be killed." Agent Williams of the Treasury Department has also procured evidence of the fearful slaughter that occurs outside of Behring Sea every year during the period before the herd enters the latter. It is shown that a very large proportion of all the skins taken in the North Pacific are those of breeding seals, and that only a small fraction of the animals that are shot and killed are captured, many of them sinking at once. Special Agent Elliot has also urged the adding of aspecified area in the North Pacific or the prohibited waters.

Larly last year the Department of State learned that the sealing fleet was off Cape Flattery, keeping company with the herd as it passed northward along the American coast. The Michigan passed them on March 21, and reported the water alive with seals, which the boats were busily shooting. Between March 14 and 24 reports from fourteen vossels showed a catch of 2.252. The steamer Mystory had been engaged to take this early spring catch back to Victoria in order to save time, and then was to meet the vessels later on a the house size of the bring Sea. When the modus rivendi was put into operation a rush to the western side of Behring Sea. When the modus rivendi was put into operation a rush to the western side of Behring Sea. When the modus rivendi was put into operation for the subjects, and the prosent bill presumes that the worth Pacific, while on their way to the passes between the Al

FAREWELL, OLD DERELICT.

The Winter Cyclones Have Left the Wyer G. Sargent a Mere Shell,

The American schooner Wyer G. Sargent has probably ceased her wandering, after establishing a record that eclipses by many miles and days that of any other derelict in the Hydrographic Office's voluminous history. She was last seen, according to the latest Hydrographic weekly bulletin, about 480 westsouthwest of the Azores, or in latitude 35° 20°, longitude 38°, by the American bark Rebecca Goddard, which arrived at Bostor from the Azores on Tuesday last. Her decks had been carried away and all her valuable cargo of mahogany logs was gone, leaving her an empty shell.

When she was passed on Oct. 12 she was in good condition. She was doubtless caught in one of the November cyclones and her leasened cargo pounded out her decks. Some of the logs were washed up on the Azores and

sold at auction.

The Sargent has an interesting history. The Sargent has an interesting history, which probably will be made the subject of a special hydrographic chart. She sailed from Laguna, Mexico, for this bort in March, 1891. Her cargolwas valued at \$20,000. She became waterlogged in a gale off Hatteras, and was abandoned on March 31. She has been drifting about the Atlantic, mostly in the weedy region called the Sargasso Sea, the eddying centre of the North Atlantic currents, for twenty-one months. After her crew was taken off by the American schooner H. F. Thompson, on Dec. 31, 1891, the Sargent drifted nearly across the Gulf Stream. Northeasterly gales drove her southward about sixty miles. Then she drifted clear across the stream to within 250 miles of Bermuda, and a big ocean tug put out from the island to pick her up. The tug cruised around ten days without getting trace of her. And returned to Hermuda. Under the influence of easterly winds. It is conjectured, she drifted back across the Gulf Stream and started with it on a cruise ito the northeast. She kept on its southerly edge until July 18, 1891, when she was whitled into the eddies of the Sargasso Sea. Her track afterward is represented by many criss-cross dotted red lines on the Hydrographic chart of this month. She crossed her course six times, and drifted, while in the Sargasso Sea, about 2500 miles. Since she was abandoned she has cruised, not allowing for her vagaries between the months she was not reported, altogether about 5,300 miles. It is more likely that she has covered not less than 6,000 miles, or more than twice the dies. She has been reported thirty-three times. which probably will be made the subject of a

SUNREAMS.

-Sidewalk showcases which formerly were left in partial darkness after nightfa'l are now quite com monty illuminated with incandescent electric lights,

"Mental arithmetic" in East Indian schools is a
rastly more serious matter than it is in the schools of the United States. The Oriental mind is fertile in the invention of catch questions, and the multiplica-tion table is swelled into a mountain of difficulty by native reachers. Timy half-maked brown creatures of ten years and under are taught to carry the multiplication table up to forty times forty, and to complicate

natters by the introduction of fractional parts Tompkins with a "p" is not more significant than Patterson with two "ta," it tradition is to be trusted. According to the story that has come down from the sixteenth centery, the Pattersons all spelt the name with one "L" before Queen Blisabeth set about mars-ing those of her subjects who lett the secient Gesholts faith and cast their lot with the Church of Bustand. the insisted that all the Protestant Pattersons take to themselves a second "t," and since fisht time many bave followed that mode of spelling the name. —One evidence of the unusual weather prevailing in

this region for ten days past is the condition of the Bronx Siver. The stream is ordinarily full and swift at this season in the reach of about a mile between Woodlawn and Williamsbridge, but for some days past t has been hard from n pearly all that distance, as to testified by continuous human tracks in the snow under which the ice is deeply buried. Above the dam at Woodlawn is another frozen reach of the stream, and if the ice were swept free of snow it would be posable to skate most of the way from Mt. Vernon to Sib ver lake, as the broad pool of the stream in Broax River Park is called.

—That part of Westchester county immediately ad-

olding the city is an odd mixture of old and new I wellings are of all sorts, from the intest newgaw, joint product of crude paint and scroll saw to, ancient farm-houses of the colonial period. Public lamps are of every variety, from those that burn coal oil to the electric light. Public conveyances again are of equal variety.
A few old stage lines surviva, and the trolley is just
about to be introduced. Finally, the water supply inludes springs, wells, and the modern artificial reason voir with mains and hydrants. Old and new are face to face at a point on the White Plains road, a mile and a haif beyond the city limits, where a fire hydrant stands within a stone's throw of an ancient well sweep.

—The interest that men ever take in the struggles of horses was illustrated the other day, after the snowfall, in the case of a team making for the Hoboken forry as the foot of Barciay street. They were fine horses, but they had a heavy load, and it was hard hauling. When they struck the planking in front of the ferry house they slipped at almost every step, but they didn't give up a bit. Men coming off the ferryboat halted to look at them. The driver kept perfectly cool, and he handled his team with good judgment. A man with a whip stepped up to the off horse and began touching him gently with it, as much as to say in a friendly but stirring way, "Never let up, old boyt" Another man, who were bly gloves, slapped the nigh horse vigoronsly, yes with perfect gentleness, by way of encouragement, All this time the driver was leaning forward and the spectators were looking on intently. The horses, doing their level best, inch by inch drow nearer to the cor-ered drivoway, where the footing would be secure. When they were within a foot of it the nigh horse west down on his knees. This was too much for two of the mlookers, who straight way sprang to the rear of the load and began to push. It is doubtful whether their pushing did much good, but it is certain that the nigh orse was on his feet again in an instant and that an instant later the victory had been won.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. A new English columne is to be put in circulation

early this year. Unward of 2.268 liveware lost approally in the inland Eiffel's plan for a great bridge agross the River Neve

at St. Petersburg has just been accepted, and the S Petersburg municipality has voted the twenty-eix million rubles required to build it. The deaths of forty-five centenarians were in England last year, twenty-two men and twenty-three women. In 1801, according to this record, forty-

eight centenarians died, and thirty-six in each of the ree preceding years. There was an excess of 10,000 deaths over births in

France during 1891. There has been an almost unin-terrupted decrease in the number of births each year since 1881, and the prevention of an actual decline in the total population is attributed to the influx of immigrants. There were 285,000 marriages in 1891, the greatest number since 1884, and 5,752 divorces were granted during the year. The figures are from the official returns fust issued.

A reproduction in sait of the Goddess of Liberty on Bedlow's Island is being sculptured at the offices of the Sait Union, in Wimsford, England, for exhibition at the Chicago Fair. The statue itself is 5 feet 6 inches high, and it will stand on a base 7 feet in height. It will be carved out of solid white sait, and the sub-base will be of amber-colored rock sait, to imitate the rocks of the sland. The base will be highly exnamented with ouldings, pauels, and inscription

There has been a large increase in the number of at There has been a large increase in see number or ay-vorces granted in Scotland in late years. Between 1864 and 1874 the average number was thirty-five a year, which increased to fifty-nine between 1874 and 1880. Last year 127 divorce decress were granted there as against 100 in 3891 and eighty-nine in 1890. sands and fifty-nine by wives. Insidelity was the ground for considerably more than half. It is proposed in England to copy the American patri-

otic practice of honoring the national flag in the pub-lic schools. The Earhof Meath asked the London School Board the other week to put patriot subjects, and offered to subscribpurchase of union jacks to be hung in the Board schools and honored, say once a month, by some formal ceremony. The Board will consider the propo-sition. In speaking of the matter the newspapers ga-erally refer to the precedent offered in our practice here. The Oxford University Extension movement shows a

greater growth during 1892 than in any previous year. More than twice as many lectures were delivered than in 1891, and 700 more certificates awarded. During the year fifty-five lecturers delivered 893 courses at 279 centres. At 165 of these the Oxford lectures had not previously been given. The 8,491 lectures were attended by 27,000 persons. The subjects included history, literature, art, economics, and various branches of physical science.

New plans have been made for the projected bridge across the English Channel, and the promoters will apply to Parliament this session for powerste go ahead with its construction. The engineers are Sir John Fowler and Sir Benjamin Baker. The length of the bridge has been reduced about three miles and the number of piers have been reduced from 121 to 72 The cantilever system is proposed. The greatest span will be 1,040 feet. The masonry plers are to be 147 feet long and 66 feet broad. The cost is estimated at £32,750,000.

The Pagan Review, which was started in London last September, has collapsed. The purpose of the magazine was to "withdraw from life the approved veils of convention." "Sic transit goria Grundi" was its motto, and "literature dominated by the various forces of sexual emotion" was to prevail. The Sex told something about it when its early numbers were issued. A cruel critic said he gathered that its mission ras to induce people to bathe in public places. "We aim," its editor wrote, "at thorough going unpopelarity," and he achieved it.

A Russian army officer has made some very success ful experiments in the training of falcons to carry despatches, and general attention has been called to the possibilities of the use of this bird for messenger purposes in time of war. The falcons so trained car ried messages from one garrison to another with very gratifying success. If the use of these birds is found to be really generally practicable, they will have many points of superiority over pigeons for messenger pr poses. They are much stronger, and some of those so far tried carried a weight of four Russian pounds without hindrance to speed. A not unimportant consideration is that they are not likely to suffer from attacks of

A serious famine prevails in Finland, and advices from several sources state that a large proportion of the inhabitants of that country are perilously near starvation. Two hundred thousand persons of a total population of 2.000,000 are entirely destitute, and bepopulation of 2000,000 are entirely destitute, and be-fore the winter cude it is expected that one-fourth of the whole number of inhabitants will be in a similar and plight. The Finns have hard work to make a living at the best of times, because of the poor soil and rigorous climats. Last summer the potato and rys crops were either destroyed or seriously damaged by constant inght frosts in July, Angust, and September. Many dis-tricts known to be in great dustress are now isolated by now and lies and in others. snow and loe, and in others the inhabitants are cals ing on bread composed largely or wholly of birch bark. The Flunish Senate has voted several million marks for the relief of the sufferers, and a Government committee is trying to cope with the distress, but it is said further help is urgently needed by the people.

Napoleonte Economy,

From the Detroit Pres Prace It seems to me." said a friend of the bank Prest-nt, "that your cashier is most too extravagant for dent, "that your casules as the state of the salety of inquired the President, looking up over his

speciacles.

Wall, he is building two or three new houses; he is huying numproved real estate; he owns a into frairroad stock, and is interested in various schemes.

That's economy, my dear sir, explained the President deut. "Economy! nothing of the kind." protested the friend. "His salary is only \$2,000 isn't it !"

friend. "His salary is only several size of more "That's all."

"Well how the dickens can he spend \$10,000 or more "Well how the dickens can he spend \$10,000 or more "Well how the dickens can he spend when the several wines the The President took off his glasses and wiped them The Franker of the February of the most careful careful, "Um-er," he replied, "only by the most careful accommy, my boy. It takes an economist, I tell you to do that. Now, if he wave getting \$10,000 a year and saved \$7,500 for investment there wouldn't be anything at all in it, but to do it the other way is Mapeleonic, my boy, Napeleonic,"